

Pediatric Associates &
Pediatric Associates of
Johns Creek will be
closed Wednesday
July 4, 2012.

Soles Report

Rhymes with
Alcohol

Decoding
a Text Message

Magnet
Warning

Time for Ticks

PAJC Steps Up to Help!



The PAJC family would like to extend a *Thank You* to all of you who donated your shoes to our Soles For Souls drive. Because of your generosity, **177** pairs of feet now have shoes to wear! For more information on this charity and how you can continue to help visit www.GiveShoes.org.



The Flyer



Summer 2012

Rappers Take Alcohol Endorsements to a New Level



-Peachford Hospital, www.drugfree.org



Rappers are increasingly promoting alcoholic drinks in which they have financial stakes, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Musicians including Pitbull, Sean “Diddy” Combs, Snoop Dogg and Ludacris are rapping about products they are selling, the article notes. In the video for Pitbull’s song “Give Me Everything,” the rapper pours a glass of Voli vodka, and mentions the brand in his song “Rain Over Me.” The bottle is prominently displayed in the video for both songs. He owns a stake in Voli, the newspaper reports.

Combs has a financial interest in Ciroc vodka, which has been featured in his videos. He has mentioned the drink many times on Twitter. In April, Snoop Dogg began promoting the fruit-flavored alcoholic drink Blast by Colt 45.

A study published last month found one in five songs that are popular with teens have explicit references to alcohol, and one-quarter of these songs mention a specific brand.

Researchers at the University of Pittsburgh analyzed 793 songs that were popular among youths between 2005 and 2007. They concluded that frequent exposure to alcohol brand names in songs may act as a type of advertising, and could encourage substance abuse among teens.



53X=Sex

420 4LIFE=Marijuana

#-):=Wiped out, partied all night

%*}:=Inebriated

%\=Hangover

:-d~=Heavy Smoker

Aries:=Heroin

Baseball=Crack Cocaine

Blue Boogers=Snorting Adderall or Ritalin

Blunt=Type of Marijuana

Bud=Marijuana

E=Ecstasy

Ganja=Marijuana

Hazel=Heroin

Lady Bubbles=Bath Salts

Lean=A method of combining cough syrup with painkillers and soda

O=Oxycontin

PAW=Parents are watching

POS=Parents over shoulder

Pharming=Getting into medicine cabinets to find drugs to get high on

Pox=Opium

Robo-tripping=Consuming cough syrup to get high

Tweaking=High on amphetamines

White Lady=Cocaine; heroin

White Rush=Bath Salts

Wings=cocaine; heroin

XTC=Ecstasy

ZOOM=Bath Salts

Texting: Drug Lingo & Slang Used

List provided by
Peachford Hospital
For more information on
texting slang visit
Factoidz.com and
teenchatdecoder.com



High-powered hazard: Small magnets can cause death if swallowed

Alyson Sulaski Wyckoff, www.aapnews.org, June 2012



Doctors are warning about an increase in serious injuries to children and teens from BB-sized magnetic balls known as rare earth super magnets, executive desk toys, Bucky-Balls, Nanospheres, Zen Magnets and Magnet Balls.

Sets of 216 or more pieces in various colors are sold online and in gift, office, and other stores.

Children who find loose magnetic balls are apt to swallow or choke on them. If more than one piece is swallowed, the powerful ball bearings can attach to each other across intestinal walls, causing obstructions, perforations (holes) and even death.

A magnet that has to be removed surgically “often requires the repair of the child’s damaged stomach and intestines,” according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), which has warned of the hazards.

Reported incidents of children swallowing the BB-sized magnets began around 2002. Since 2008, the CPSC had received more than 200 such reports, with some children requiring emergency surgery to remove the magnets. A 20-month-old died of his injuries.

Teens and younger children also have swallowed the silvery magnets while trying to make it look as though they had tongue or lip piercings, or while attempting to separate the pieces with their teeth or place them on their braces.

Although the magnetic balls and, more recently, magnetic cubes, now must be labeled for adult use only (“14 years+”), not all parents or caregivers see the warnings or realize the hazards.

The American Academy of Pediatrics offers these safety tips:



- Keep all small magnets and tiny cubes away from anyone younger than 14.
- Regularly check toys and play areas, including carpeting, for dislodged or lost magnets.
- Warn teens to avoid placing the tiny magnetic balls near their faces, such as to mimic piercings.
- Seek immediate medical attention if you think a child has swallowed a magnet (and don’t assume it will pass normally). Symptoms include abdominal pains, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, all of which can be mistaken for other illnesses.



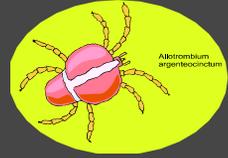
The Flyer



Summer 2012

Watch out for Ticks!

Victoria B. Teague, MD



With summer here, parents need to be extra vigilant about inspecting their child's skin and scalp for ticks on a daily basis.

Parents should also be aware of the signs and symptoms of tick-related illnesses. Although most tick bites do not result in any type of complication, the potential for serious illness must always be considered.

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) is the most common tick-borne infection in the United States. It can develop 3-14 days after a tick bite. Initial symptoms include fever, malaise, headache, abdominal symptoms, and muscle aches. A distinctive rash develops 2 to 6 days later, usually starting on the ankles or wrists, with subsequent spread to the hands, feet, trunk, and head. As the rash spreads, the pink spots become darker and darker.

Lyme disease is also transmitted by ticks. The most common sign of Lyme disease is a rash that appears at the bite site 7-14 days after the tick bite. This rash, known as erythema migrans, is a painless, slowly enlarging red rash with central clearing. Other symptoms include fever, malaise, headache, and joint pains and swelling. If left untreated, Lyme disease can eventually cause serious heart and neurologic complications. In the southern U.S., Southern Tick-Associated Rash Illness (STARI) closely resembles Lyme disease, but with negative lab findings.

Tick-related illness can be diagnosed by laboratory tests, but is often diagnosed just based on the clinical signs and symptoms. Antibiotics are very effective treatment, although the drug of choice, doxycycline, carries a small risk of teeth staining in younger children. Since the incidence of these illnesses is low, prophylactic treatment of tick bites with antibiotics is NOT recommended.

The best prevention for tick-borne infections is to reduce exposure to ticks with protective clothing and insect repellent containing DEET. Parents should carefully check their children for ticks, and promptly and carefully remove attached ticks. If an attached tick is found, remember that not all ticks carry disease and most tick bites do not result in illness. Additionally, studies have shown that disease transmission rarely occurs without prolonged tick attachment (10 hours or more for RMSF and more than 24 hours for Lyme disease). If you have concerns about illness following a tick attachment to your child, do not hesitate to bring him or her into our office for evaluation.



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